

Sociology of Women PowerPoint Slides

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Note on how to use these slides: These are the slides that I'll be showing each day during my class lectures. Wherever you see an underlined blank space you need to write in the critical word or two I left out of the slide (this will help you learn and remember the material). The blank spaces after each slide are there for you to add the details or examples of each slide that we will talk about in class. Also, since color printing cartridges usually cost a lot more than black and white ones, if money is an issue you can print these in black and white (in Adobe go to: File/Print/Properties Tab, then select "black & white").

Note: There is not a slide for everything we talk about in class, so to take those notes you must either bring a separate notebook, or print these slides as a single-sided document so you can add notes to the back side of each page.

S0b) Focus of Course:

1. Week 1: Intro to Course; What is Sociology?
2. Week 2-3: What are gender, sexism, feminism & women's liberation?
3. Weeks 4-14: How are Women both nurtured & oppressed by the following institutions: culture/mass media, sexuality, work/economy, family, reproduction/health, religion, criminal justice system, and politics?
4. Weeks 15-17: What is the History & Practice of Feminism & the Women's Liberation Movement.

S1a SOCIOLOGY: DEFINITION & TARGET:

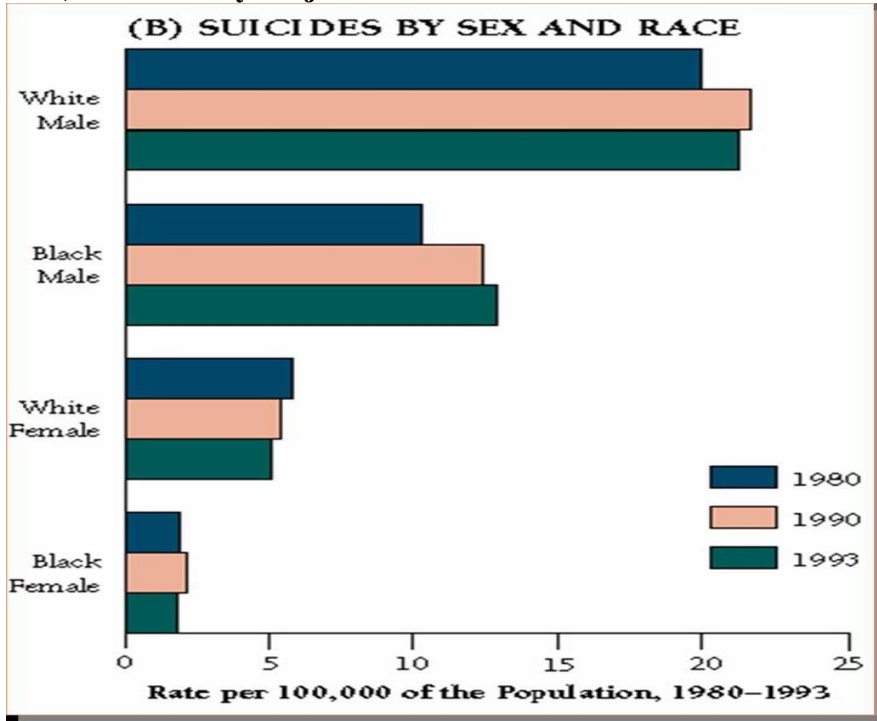
DEFINITION: The systematic & scientific study of human behavior, groups, society, and the general social patterns/trends that are found in society.

TARGET OF STUDY: social attitudes, norms, social interaction, relationships, organizations, institutions, structures, world systems, and cultures.

S1b) Core Assumptions of Sociology:

- Social life is not haphazard (it has patterns & predictability);
- Our job is to learn what those patterns are and what causes them;
- The study of patterns allows us to see how "personal" problems might be caused by structural factors like the economy, government, or the culture.

S1C) Is there any Major Pattern to Who Commits Suicide in the US?



S1d) Durkheim's Theory of Anomie/Integration:

- extreme _____ leads to (→)
- lower social integration and ties to other people →
- lower morale →
- higher likelihood of _____.

S2a) Elements Holding Together Society:

- **Roles:** social behaviors & expectations associated with a particular social status or position.
- **Norms:** social rules governing what behavior is _____.
- **Deviance:** any violation of a group's social _____.
- **Culture:** mental & physical way of life of a people.
- **Socialization:** process whereby people acquire the knowledge, attitudes, values & behaviors essential for effective participation in society.

2b) **Social Status:** A Position within a Group or Society that determines how others view & treat us.

Types of Status:

- Ascribed (granted by _____):


- Achieved (i.e., _____):
- Master (so key or core it carries _____ in determining how others view & treat you- usually can't be visibly concealed):

S2c) Different kinds of Social Groups:

- Group: an _____ association between a number of people who share some social, economic, or political role in common. (Example?)
- Organization: a _____ association of people dedicated to achieving some social, cultural, economic or political task or goal. (Example?)
- Social Institutions: relatively stable roles, behaviors & organizations designed to enable a particular _____ (Example?)
- **S2d: Social Structure:** an organized _____ of behavior & social relationships (especially via institutions).
- What are the major institutions that Americans use to raise kids and satisfy their own needs?
- Stratification System: a system/systems that _____ people into _____ groups, thereby giving each group a different degree of power/wealth/opportunities/privileges.
– Examples?

2e) GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH, POWER & PRIVILEGE IN AMERICA

High Wealth/Power/Privilege

<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>
Males		Whites	Upper Class
			Upper Middle Class
			Lower Middle Class
Females		Minorities	Working Class
Low		Wealth/Power/Priv.	Lower/Under Class

S2f) Levels of Society: (provide an example of each)

- » Individual Level
- » Primary Group Level
- » Secondary Group Level
- » Formal Organization
- » Institutional Level
- » Societal Level
- » Cultures & Civilizations

Unit 2: History, Emergence & Object of Women's Studies/Feminism:

S3) Divorce Rate in Major Industrialized Nations:

Country	Marriage rate	Divorce rate
So. Africa	3.5	0.85
Spain	5.1	0.99
Israel	6.6	1.74
Portugal	6.4	1.79
France	5.2	1.98
Japan	6.3	1.98
Norway	5.6	2.04
Netherlands	5.6	2.12
Austria	4.8	2.29
Germany	5.2	2.37
Sweden	4.5	2.42
So. Korea	7.7	2.52
Denmark	6.7	2.54
Belgium	4.3	2.58
Australia	5.9	2.61
Finland	5.1	2.72
Switzerland	4.9	2.91
UK	5.1	4.19
USA		
Source: MS Encarta 2003		

S4a) The 4 main premises of Feminism:

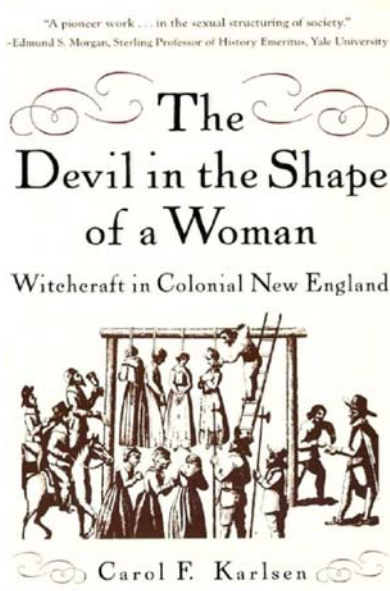
- Women's & Men's social positions result from social & cultural factors, not _____ factors.
- Because social & economic institutions create structural inequalities between the sexes, such _____ should be transformed to liberate women (& other oppressed minorities);
- Women's interests & perspectives are as valuable _____, and must be taken seriously;

- Gender is an important category of analysis since it is a key, organizing _____ in most societies.

4b) Objectives of “Women’s Studies”

- To improve the lives of women & men by changing what we know and think about _____; &
- To expose the sexist biases & myths of much past research that was written & based on men’s lives.

S5) A Demographic Study of the New England Witch Hunts.



S6) Karlsen’s Findings:

- The overwhelming percentage of those women actually executed as witches in New England from 1620-1725 were women without brothers & sons who recently inherited or stood to inherit _____.
- Why would these women be especially targeted?
- **Source:** Karlsen, Carol. 1987. *The Devil in the Shape of a Woman: Witchcraft in Colonial New England*.

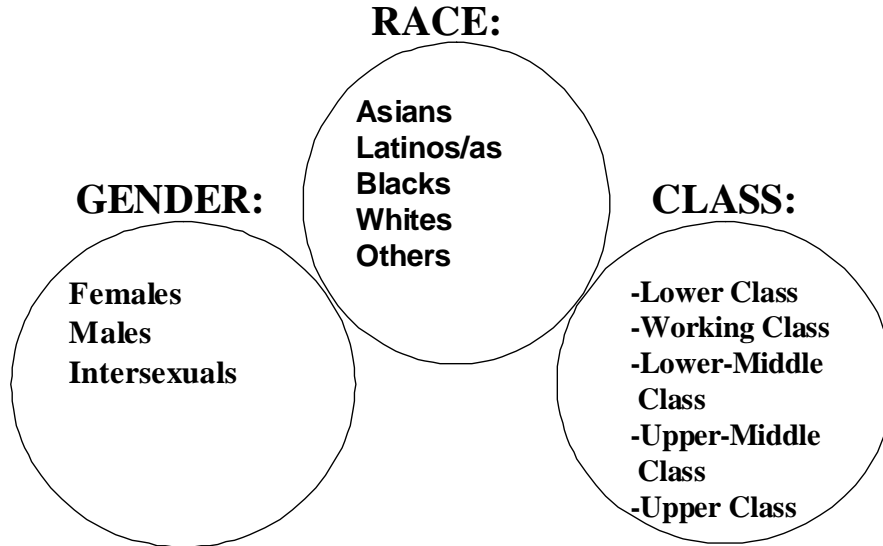
(S7): The Different Phases of Women’s Studies. What did each of following stages consist of?

- 1) Pre-WS era of complete _____ of women:
- 2) “Add Women & Stir Approach”:
- 3) “Women Conceptualized as _____ Group”:

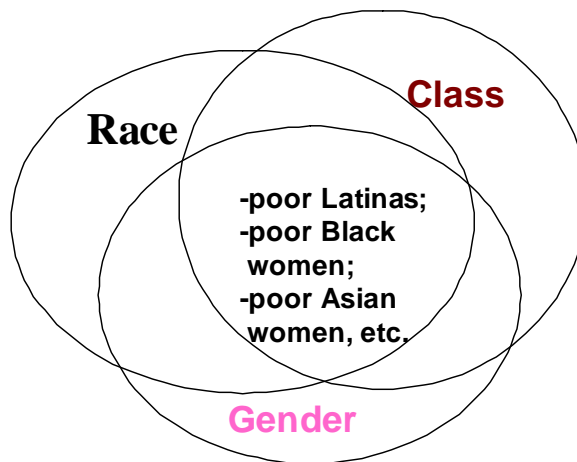
4) “Viewing Women through their _____ Eyes”:

5) “Inclusion of Other Group’s Perspectives”:

**S8) Race, Class & Gender are
Commonly Experienced Categories:**



**(S9) RCG Interlock to Form
Interlocking Matrices of Oppression**



How does group “poor Latinas” refer to 3 categories?

S10) Oppression: Having one's life confined and shaped by forces and barriers which are not accidental or avoidable, but are systematically related to each other, to catch one between them and

_____ one's motion in any direction.

S11) Two Characteristics of a Structurally Oppressed Group

- Your activities, rights & privileges are overly restrained, restricted, or prevented by another group that does have access those opportunities;
- You are caught in a double bind in which all options lead to _____.
- What are some of the double binds women encounter on a daily basis?

S12) Do Gay White Men Fit the Definition of a “Structurally” Oppressed group?

- **Behavioral Options Available:**
- **Option A → “Be Out and Proud”:**
 - Structural Benefits?
 - Structural Penalties?
- **Option B → “Act Straight/Closeted”:**
 - Structural Benefits?
 - Structural Penalties?

S13) Early 70s Radical Feminist Assertion: Marital Servitude = Prostitution!

What did they mean?

- What criticism did feminists of color make about this claim?

S14) Different Classes of Mexican Society in the American Southwest before U.S. Conquest:

- 1) Rich “Californios” with huge ranches (the elite);
- 2) Middle-class small property owners & ranchers;
- 3) Ordinary artisans & common laborers (majority of population);
- 4) Indian menial servants for missions & Californios.

- Why is this information critical to understanding the experiences of these early Latina women?
- Which was a bigger source of oppression to these Latinas, gender or class?

Unit 3:

(S15): Topic Objectives:

- 1) What is the Difference between a “Sex Category” and “Gender”?
- 2) How does the West’s Understanding of “Gender” & “Sex Category” differ from that of much Older Societies?
- 3) How is Gender a “Social” rather than a “Biological” Construction”?
- 4) What causes the “Gendering Process”?

S16) Sex Categories: The division of organic beings into different categories based upon their anatomical, genetic & reproductive differences.

- Easy to do with di-morphic animals.



Nala

Simba



Venus

David

S17a) Human Sex Categories:

- Male (person with penis, testes, xy chromosome, prominent facial hair, etc.);
- Female (person with vagina, ovaries; xx chromosome, little facial hair, etc.);
- Intersexual/Hermaphrodite (people who have both genitalia, are of indeterminate sex, or combine features of both sexes);
- Post-Operative Transsexual (person who’s surgically changed their biological sex category).

How is the last category different from the others?

S17b) 2001 PBS Story on an Actual Intersexual

NOVA
Home Search Site Map Previously Featured Schedule Feedback Tea

SEX: Unknown
Sex Site Map

My Life as an Intersexual

by Max Beck

When I was born, the doctors couldn't tell my parents what I was. They couldn't tell if I was a boy or a girl. Between my legs they found "a rudimentary phallus" and "fused labio-scrotal folds." They ran their tests, they poked and prodded, and they cut open my belly, removed my gonads, and sent them off to Pathology. My parents sat in the hospital cafeteria, numb, their hearts as cold as the Manhattan February outside.

Judy in college and Max today

source: www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/gender/beck.html

S18a) Gender: A System of Culture & Stratification:

- As Culture: the cultural understandings of what constitutes _____ or _____ in a society (i.e. how one is supposed to act & feel if born _____);
- As Stratification: a system of stratification in which _____ assume and acquire more power, importance & privileges than do _____.

S18b) Discussion Questions for "Fight Like a Girl Club":

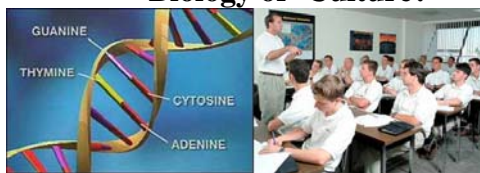
What norms of masculinity do the men in this film break? (there are at least 8)

According to the film, how is a real man supposed to act?

S19) "Sex Category" vs. "Gender" Differences

Sex Category Differences: _____ based differences between the sexes (XX; XY; XXY; etc.)

Gender differences: social behavior which _____ how one _____ about one's proclaimed _____ category.

S20a) Gender:**Biology or Culture?**

Socio-biology: believes most behavioral differences between the sexes emanate from their different _____ traits; _____ determines gender differences.

Social Constructionism: believes most _____ differences between the sexes are produced by _____ since each _____ creates & enforces different expectations, styles & roles for each sex.

S20b) Sex Hormone Experiments in Rats:

Behavior of Male Rats **before** Estrogen Injections:

Aggressive

Behavior of Female Rats **before** Testosterone Injections:

Passive

Behavior of Male Rats **after** Estrogen Injections:

Fairly Passive

Behavior of Female Rats **after** Testosterone Injections:

Fairly Aggressive

Conclusion?

S20c) Sex Hormones*, Age, & Typical Social Behavior of the Average US Citizen:

Age: Sex: Hormone Levels* Behavior:

5-10:	M	t	e
	F	t	e
14-45:	M	T	e
	F	t	E
60-75:	M	t	e
	F	t	e

*Note: t=testosterone, e=estrogen, T=high level of testosterone, t=low level of testosterone.

So do differences in sex hormones appear to have much of an effect on how humans do gender?

S21a In Massai Culture which Sex is More into Fashion, Makeup & Jewelry?
 Females or Males?



What does Massai society tell us about gender differences among humans?

(S21b) Seinfeld Assignment Instructions:

Gather in Groups of 4 or 5 & have 1 person write down your answer to the following questions:

- a) What is Jerry's style of masculinity?
- b) Why does Jerry change his style of masculinity in the middle of the show?
- c) How does his second gender performance attempt to prove he is really "masculine"?
- d) Do any men have a "natural" or "inherent" masculinity?

S22a) Cultural Transmission Theory of Gender:

Socialization Theory of Gender:

- Boys act masculine & girls feminine because they are _____ for acting that way by their relatives, peers & older members of society.
- _____ for proper behavior;
- _____ or _____ comments for inappropriate behavior);

S22b) Gender Socialization in the Classroom:

- Teachers call on boys more than girls;
- Teachers tolerate male (but not female) impulsiveness, rule breaking & interruptions;

- Teachers praise _____ aspects of boys' papers, _____ of girls' papers;

Apparent Result: Female _____ drops during puberty, but not for boys.

(S23a) Psychoanalytic Theory of gender:

- different treatment as _____ causes different ego developments in each sex.
- strong _____ in males (male infants _____ to go out and explore the world → leads to greater autonomy & self-confidence)
- _____ in females (mothers much closer to and protective of their female infants → females never fully cut the umbilical cord psychologically)

S23b) Lyrics to "Daddy's Little Girl" (A Heavily requested US Wedding Song)

And you're Daddy's Little Girl. You're the end of the rainbow. My Pot of Gold. You're Daddy's Little Girl to have & hold. A precious gem is what you are. You're Mommy's Bright & shining star.

You're the spirit of Christmas. My star on the tree. You're the Easter Bunny to Mommy & me.

You're sugar. You're spice. You're everything nice and you're Daddy's Little Girl.

Repeat Sections 1 & 2...

S24) Cognitive Development Theory of Gender:

- Child comes to _____ itself as either male or female from _____ months;
- Child adopts _____ behavior as observed in others;
- Child begins to act in rigidly _____ ways (i.e., is disturbed by unexpected differences).



VS.



S26a-b) BEM: Adjectives More Desirable for Each Sex

Males

Acts as a leader
Aggressive
Ambitious
Analytical
Assertive
Athletic
Competitive
Defends own beliefs
Dominant
Forceful
Has leadership abilities
Independent
Individualistic
Makes decisions easily
Masculine
Self reliant
Self-sufficient
Strong personality
Willing to take a stand
Willing to take risks

Females

Affectionate
Cheerful
Childlike
Compassionate
Does not use harsh language
Eager to soothe hurt feelings
Feminine
Flatterable
Gentle
Gullible
Loves children
Loyal
Sensitive to other's needs
Shy
Soft-spoken
Sympathetic
Tender
Understanding
Warm
Yielding

S28) Abbreviated list of Dichotomously Gendered Traits

Masculine

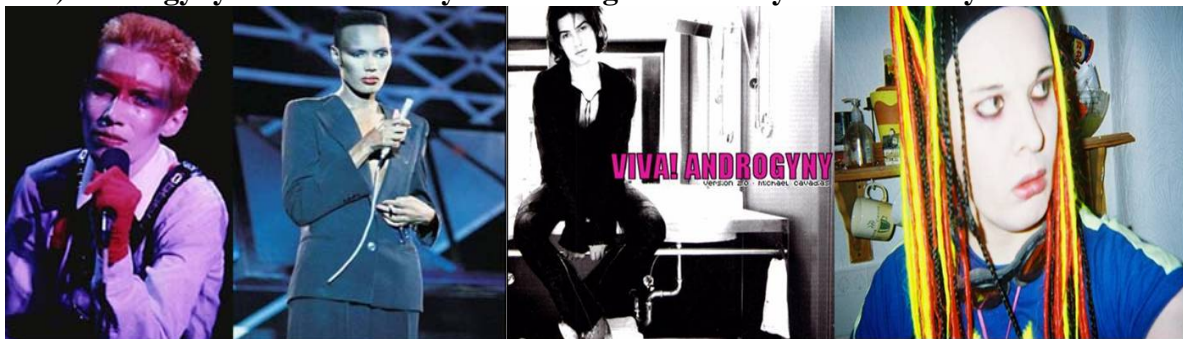
Assertive
independent
self-centered
rational
strong/tough
loud
opinionated

Feminine:

passive
dependent
caring about others
emotional
weak/tender
soft spoken
careful

Note: The above pattern applies less to African-American women. Why?

S29) Androgyny: Simultaneously Combining Masculinity & Femininity



Annie Lennox

Grace Jones

Androgyny Magazine

Un-identified Hipster

(S30) Biblical/Christian Prohibitions Against Cross Dressing

•“The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a _____, neither shall a _____ put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abomination unto the LORD thy God.” Deuteronomy 22:5



•Burned for Cross-Dressing, Heresy & Witchcraft: Joan of Arc, Aged 19, 1431.

S31) India's Hijras: Religious Figures & Entertainers



S32) Native American Religious Berdaches (i.e., Twin Spirits)

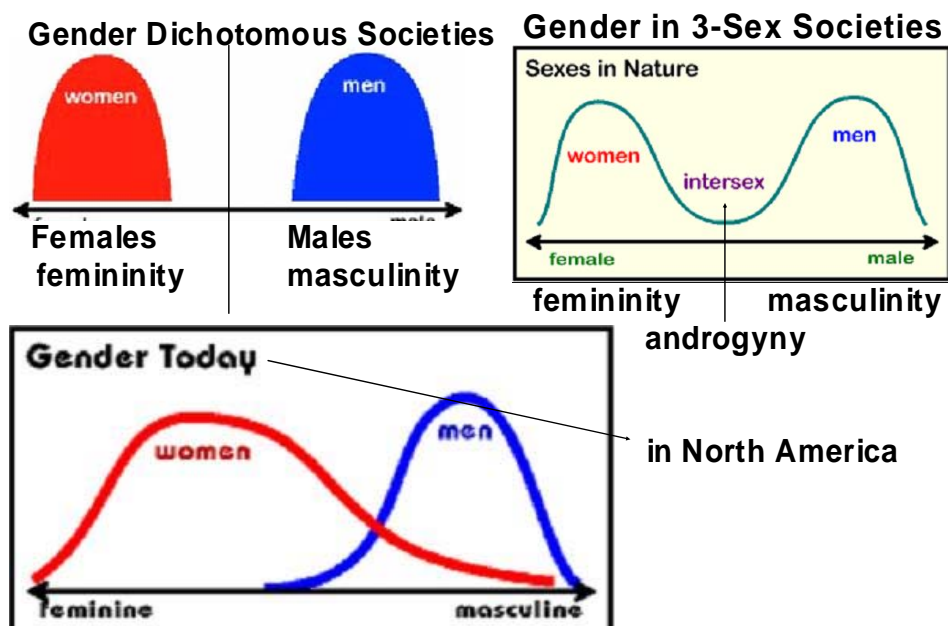


S33) Additional Research on Intersexuals over History

- *Enaree: Ancient Scythia (MTF)*
- *Ninauposkitzipspe: “manly hearted women” of North Piegan (FtM)*
- *Xanith “effeminate” not castrated; “other”, regarded as neither/both male&female -Islamic Oman*

Sources: <http://explanation-guide.info/meaning/Intersexual.html>;
http://members.tripod.com/sandra_stewart/new_page_9.htm

S34) Models/Ways of Doing Gender



S35) Gender vs. Gender Roles

“Gender, as a concept and practice, is much broader than gender roles.” (Andersen TAW p. 33)
 What did she mean?

Gender refers to the complex social, political, economic, and psychological relations between women and men... (it) is institutionalized in society. (p. 33)

S36) What form is Gender Taking here?

- 1) In the state of Ohio in the late 90s, a woman who took a pregnancy leave was less likely to still have a job when she came back than a person with cancer who took a medical leave.
- 2) Walmart's, the largest employer in the US, is currently facing a class-action lawsuit for refusing to promote women to management & supervisor positions in thousands of cases.

Did women lose out on those jobs & promotions because of a gender role they chose to play?

S37) Components & Bases of Gender: Components:

- Gender Norms:
- Gender Roles:
- Gender Identities:

Bases:

- Social Interaction:
- Cultural Institutions:
- Economic Institutions:
- Political Systems:

S38) Theory Question: Are the following categories biological or cultural constructs?

“boy”, “girl”, “woman” & “man”

Why?

S39) How Visually Self-Evident Is the Sex Category of Each of These Transvestites/Cross Dressers?



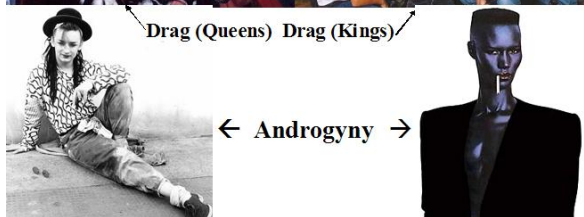
Thai Transvestites

“San Francisco Drag Kings”

(S40) Theory Question: Historically, have most Western transvestites, transsexuals, and/or transgendered persons challenged the social construction of gender?

Why, or why not?

S34) Do Any of these Gender Styles Escape the Rigid Bi-Polar Gender System?



Which?

Why?

S45a: Sexism: the belief that one sex is _____ superior to the other sex.

S45b: Sexism Group Assignment: 1) Form teams of 4-5; 2) Find 3 pieces of textual evidence that the author of this ad is a sexist; 3) Have group leader give report. Source: www.birminghamuk.com/femaledriver.htm.

Female Drivers

Why pay more for car insurance?

Here are some reasons why this policy has been **specially designed** for women.

We cover all Breakdowns emotional and physical

Special Allowances for:

- Hesitancy and driving dangerously slow
- Concentrating too hard to be polite
- That special week each month* (even though you won't admit it)
- Not being able to judge the size of your car
- Talking to your passenger
- Driving in heels
- Total inability to park



We EVEN allow for:

- Giving your car a name
- Looking *through* the steering wheel
- Rear view obscured by furry toys
- Checking your lipstick

AND

- Obtaining your license from a christmas cracker



Unit 5: Culture, Gender & Sexism:

S41) Content Analysis: the systematic counting and analyzing of the way each type of person (or situation) is _____ in the media.

- Yields precise information (as %)
- Good for studying either programs or advertisements.

S42) Network Television's Portrayal of Male Superiority in 1970s-90s

- Men gain authority by doing most commercial _____;
- Women tend to appear in typical _____ activities;
- Women are younger than men;

- Fewer girls & women appear than boys & men.

Source: Summary of content analysis findings.

S43) Gender Stereotypes in 1980s Children's Educational Programs:



Males: _____x as likely to be scientists; Females: more likely to be _____ & _____.

Source: Signorelli. *Sex Roles* 21 (1989: 91).

S44) **Reflection Hypothesis:** Assumes _____ images reflect the beliefs, values, wishes & experiences of the general population;



Criticism?

S45) **Role Learning Theory:** Hypothesizes that sexist & racist _____ encourage negative role modeling (or impede female accomplishment);

- Women defined in terms of sex objects and family.



(S46) Organizational Theories of Inequality: The lack of _____ in authority positions in the media create biased views of women & people of color.

Board of Directors



What is one problem with this theory?

S47) Capitalist Media Perspective



- The media fosters images consistent with the _____ being sold;

- Discontent is discouraged;
- Challenges sanitized & neutralized.
- Examples from Textbook?

S48) Post-Modernism: People use media for their _____, but are also shaped by the media.



Example from book?

S49) Scientific Marketing: Advertisers research the _____ of their target audience and use these to motivate behavior.



Therefore the depiction of each social group depends on who the intended audience is.

S50) Marx on Knowledge & Ideology:

• Because the ruling class controls the means of production & the media, the _____ of any period are the ideas of the dominant class.

• “False consciousness” occurs when subordinate groups adopt the world _____ of dominant groups.



Examples?

S51a) 4 Stereotypes of Asians & Asian Americans in the US Mass Media over the Past 70 Years.

Males

- Fu Manchus;
- Charlie Chan/Yellow Uncle Toms;

Females:

- Dragon Ladies;
- China Doll/Lotus Blossom/Geisha Girls

S51b) Fu Manchu:

- Sinister and powerful oriental _____ who combines western science & Eastern magic.
- Ruthless;
- Asexual or _____;
- long dress, long nails &/or long hair.

S51c) Charlie Chan/Yellow Uncle Tom: Chinese laundryman, eager servant or detective;

- sexless Asian male sidekick;
- _____ minority types.

S51cc) Asian American Males in US Science Fiction:



S51d) Dragon Lady: -sexy, cunning, deceitful, female _____.

- combines traits of Fu Manchu & “Oriental” prostitute;
- equally skilled at seducing or poisoning a man;
- wears skin-tight dresses slit to thigh;
- often carries foot-long cigarette holder.

S51e) China Doll/Lotus Blossom/Geisha Girl: demure, servile, _____ Asian woman.

- _____, deferential & eager to please;
- sensuous, promiscuous, untrustworthy.

S51ee) The Intersection of Racism & Sexism:

•Do Yellow Fever & Jungle Fever Go Both Ways?



Unit 6: Sexuality

S52a) Sexuality Discussion Topics:

- How has sexuality been socially constructed?
- How has female sexuality been constructed in a sexist and masculinist fashion?
- What social forces have caused our style and practice of sexuality to change in the US?
- How does the sexual double standard oppress teenage girls and numb their sexual desire?

S52b) Homosexuality in Ancient Greece:

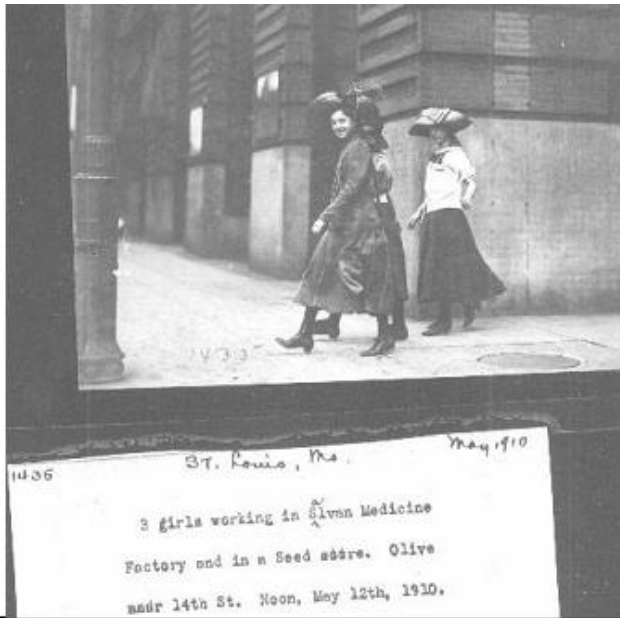
Homosexuality in general was an acceptable lifestyle in Ancient Greece. It carried no stigma such as sometimes occurs in our own society. Same-sex unions were often thought to involve a “purer” or “higher” form of human attachment. In *Same-Sex Unions in Premodern Europe*, historian John Boswell reminds us that in Plato’s *Symposium*, “heterosexual relationships and feelings are characterized as ‘vulgar,’ and their same-sex equivalents as ‘heavenly’” (Boswell 1994: 74). This attitude involves gender inequality because although male homosexual relationships and friendships were thought to represent the highest form of love and friendship, women were not thought to possess the intelligence or moral integrity needed for such friendship (Boswell 1994). Source: Westheimer, Ruth. 2004 (p. 31). *Human Sexuality: A Psychosocial Perspective*, 2e

S53a) Change Factor (CF1)1: Rise of Urban Factory Economy:

- Explosion of factory jobs in urban areas in 1880s-1920s allowed young, single working-class women to move about the city _____.
- Explosion of commercial entertainment zones in cities encouraged under-paid working-class women to barter their _____ for drinks, meals & admission tickets.
- Custom of swapping _____ for dinner & drinks was slowly adopted by middle-classes in the 1930s-50s. (Source: Peiss, Kathy. 1986. *Cheap Amusements*).

S53b)

*Factory
Girls
"Gone Wild"*



S54) CF2: Adoption of Birth Control Pills:

- Masses of unmarried women enter the labor market in 1960s-70s & adopt birth control pills;
- The “Pill” allows women to become more _____ active & experimental;
- Leads to “free love” & “sex, drugs & rock ‘n roll era.”



S55) CF3: Sexual Politics as Race, Class & Gender Control:

- Early 20th century professional women were called...
- Women who are raped...
- Miscegenation discouraged by depicting black men as
“ ”

&



What other groups have had their sexuality controlled by the dominant group?

S56a) CF4: Tie to Moral Campaigns & Social Movements.

- AIDS education resisted on the grounds it would...
- Abstinence rather than protected sex in sex ed classes on grounds that...
- 1873 Comstock Act banned the mailing of erotic literature & materials through the federal postal service as “_____”. Not repealed until 1958.

What things did this essentially outlaw?

56b) Group Assignment: Provide examples from the video “Killing Me Softly III” of how advertising disseminates the following myths/claims:

1) Stalking & forcing women to have sex is sexy & romantic;

2) Women want to be sexually forced, or “No doesn’t mean no”.

56c) Class Debate Instructions:

Watch the film clip from “10 Things I Hate about You” and decide whether this is the story of:

a) a stalking incident; or

b) a simple teenage romance.

1) Debate this as a small group, supporting your opinion with evidence from the film clip.

2) Have a group leader report your conclusion to the class.

S56d) What is Phallocentrism? The idea that the _____ is needed for sex to occur & that _____ is needed for sexual pleasure.

What does the term “impotence” mean literally? _____

Why does the term “impotence” fall into phallocentric thinking?

Assumes that sex can not occur between two people _____.

Unit 7 “Work & the Economy”

S57) Discussion Topics for “Women & Work”:

- What is women’s role in the economy?
- How has that role changed over time?
- How did industrial capitalism cause women to be seen as “dependent on men”?
- How do women fare in the workplace?
- What factors influence women’s occupational mobility?
- Why do women still earn less than men with the same level of education?
- What are the solutions to the “glass ceiling” & the “sticky floor”?

S58) 1st Stage: Family Based Economy (1600s-1700s):

- Household is basic economic unit so everyone contributes _____ (i.e., family farms, plantations, haciendas, etc.);
- Male & female work is _____ so little distinction in economic vs. domestic labor;
- How did women’s work vary by race?

White:

Black:

Chicana:

S59) 2nd Stage: Family-Wage Economy/“Dual Spheres” Society (1800s-1940s) :

- Economic production moves to _____ so wages are earned outside the home;
- Household becomes totally dependent on _____;
- Women who stay at home become dependent on other’s _____;
- Men become seen as “producers”, women as “consumers”;
- Causes females to be underpaid since assumedly they rely on husband’s or father’s “family wage”.

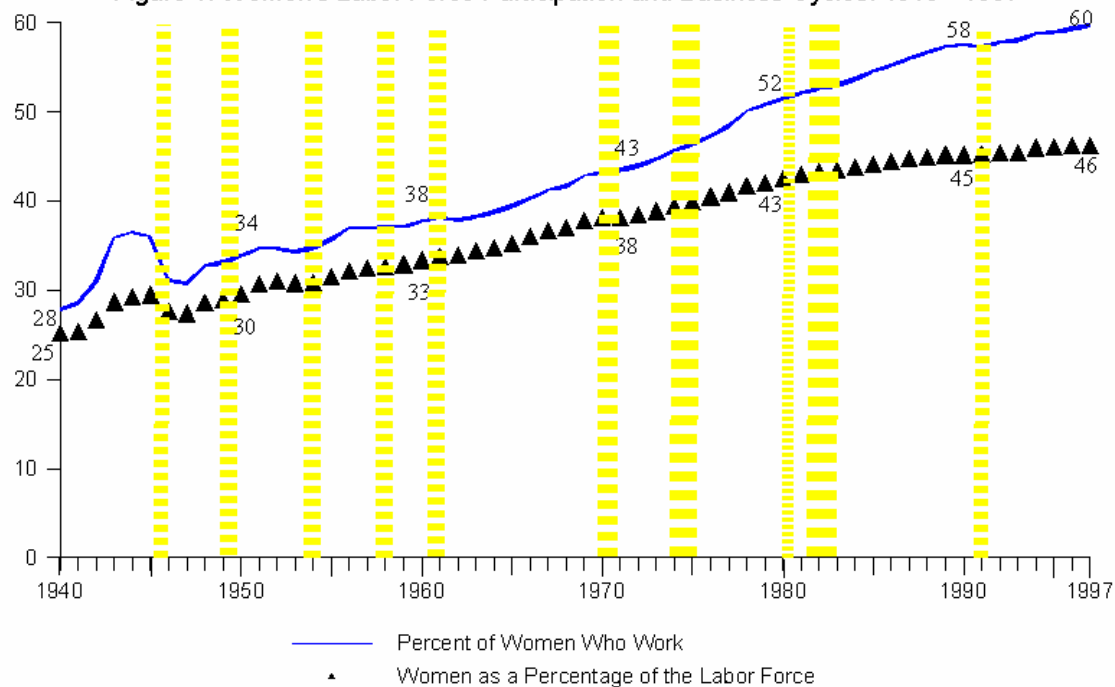
S60) 3rd Stage: Family-Consumer Economy/“Second Shift” Society (1940s-Present):

- Economic Expansion and Subsequent Inflation & Restructuring drives most women into the _____;

- Women’s occupational & political opportunities grow along with their stress levels. Why?

S61) % of Women in US Labor Force: 1940-97

Figure 1. Women's Labor Force Participation and Business Cycles: 1940 - 1997



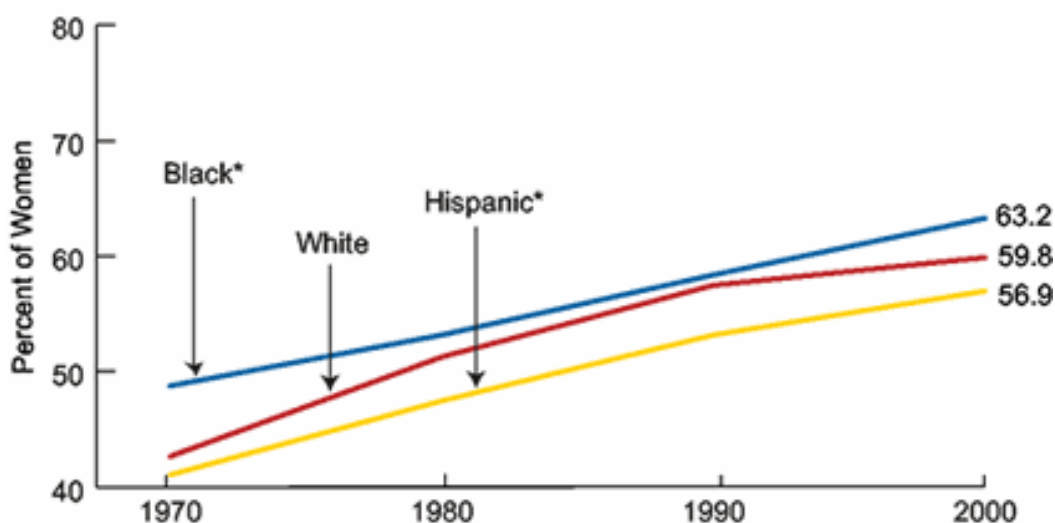
Labor force participation includes those who work full or part-time, or are unemployed. Recession years are indicated by the horizontal lines.

Sources: a) 1940-1947 rates, US Bureau of the Census, 1960, Series D 13-25; 14 years old and over; b) 1948-1997 rates, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, website extract, 1998; 16 years old and over; c) Business cycles, 1940-1996, Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 895, 1998.

S62) Women's Labor Force Rates by Race

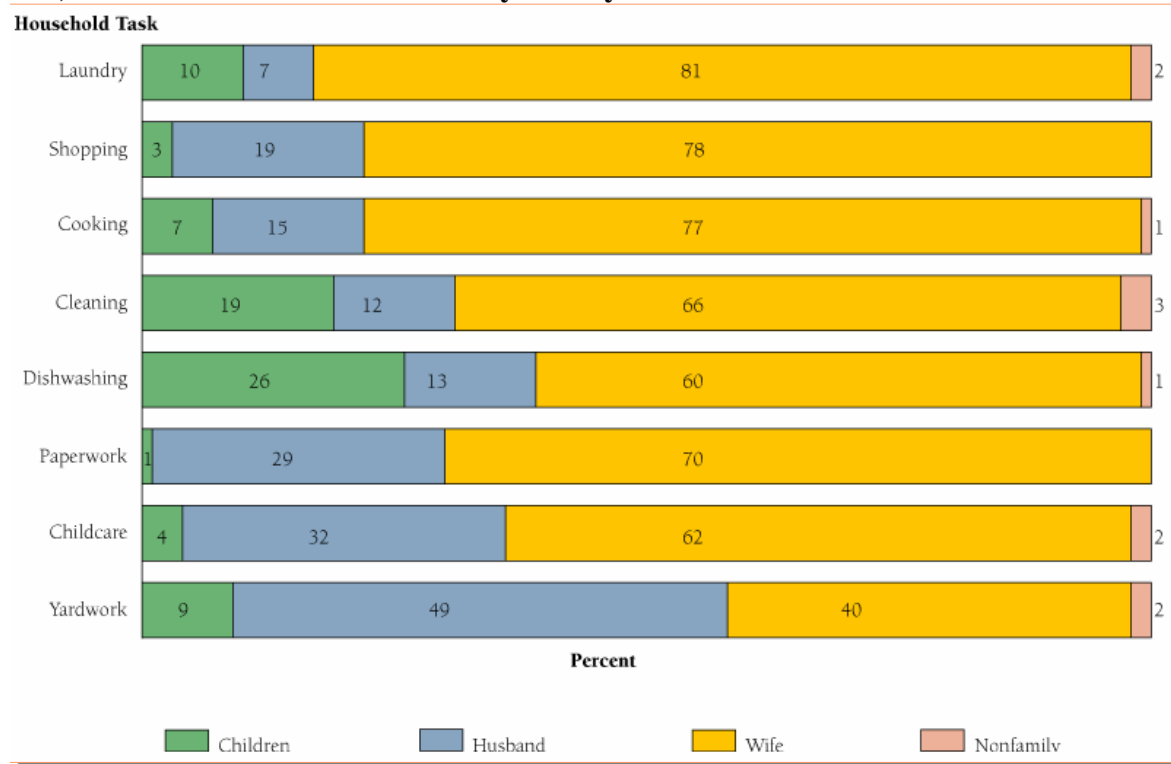
Women Aged 16 Years and Older in the Labor Force, 1970-2000

Source (L8): U.S. Department of Labor

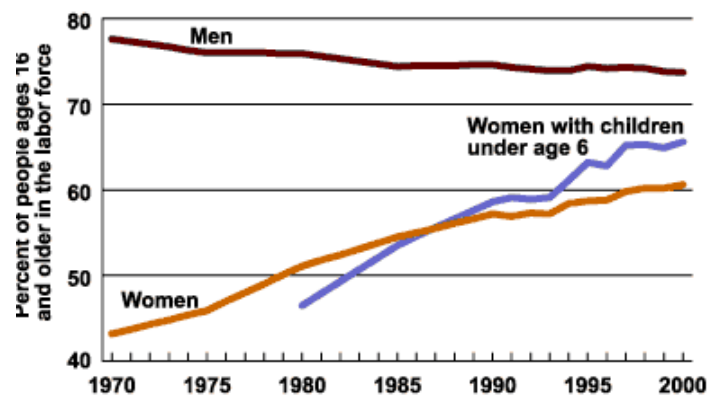
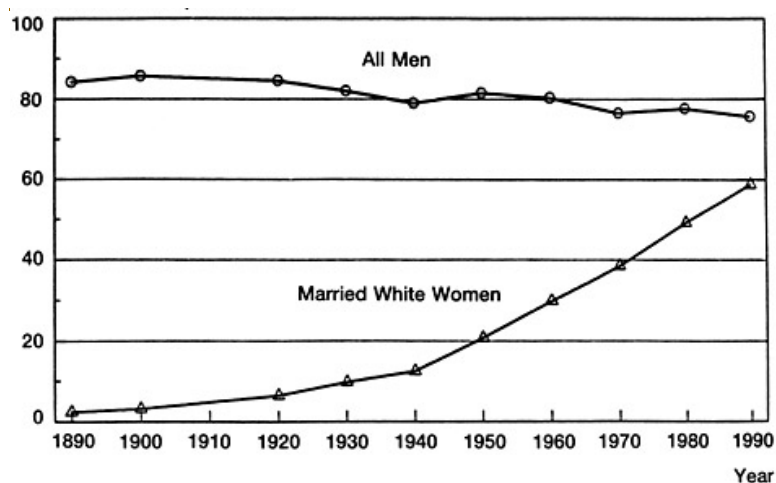


*Data for Black women starts at 1972 and at 1973 for Hispanic women.

S63) Household Task Distribution by Family Members



S64) US Labor Rates by Sex Category



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement), 1970 to 2000.

S65) Ideology: a belief system that seeks to explain and _____ a particular social order (i.e., a way to live, think, work & feel).

- What ideology arose in the 19th Century to keep white women in the home?

S66) “Separate Spheres” Society:

• “Cult of Domesticity” emerges which views the Ideal woman as a full time _____ who creates a sanctuary from the evils of capitalism;

- Men better suited for labor market, women for home and family matters;

- Women expected to be pious, pure, & maternal.

- Children now _____ family figure, not elders.

- Above myth is dependent on the cheap labor of women of color. Why?

S67) Sex of Top Managers at the Fortune 500 Companies in 1997:

Title	Men	Women
Chair/CEO	500	
Vice Chair	139	
President	177	1
Chief Operating Officer(COO)	14	0
Senior Executive VP	28	0
Executive VP	873	46
Total	1,728	51

S68) Likelihood of Being a F500 Board Member if Female & Black Female:

- % of All Fortune 500 Board Members (in 1999):
- Female: _____%
- Black Women: 1%

Under Representation of Each Group:

- All Women: $(40.7\% / 12.2\%) = \text{_____} \times$
- Black Women: $(5\% / 1\%) = -5 \times$
- White men= _____% senior managers/29% workforce;

- White men +3.3x Over Represented as senior managers

S69) Percentage of US Women in High Political Office, 1990 vs. 2001

Office Type:	1990	2001
US Senate:	2	
US House:	6	
Governors:	6	10
State Legislators:	17	22

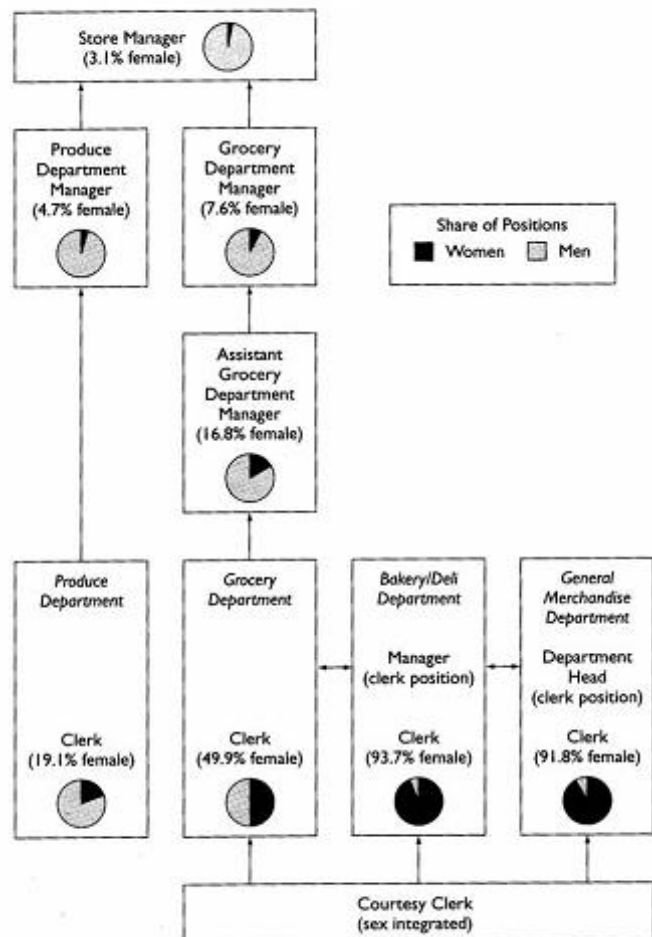
S70) Repeat of S63

S71) Dual Job Ladders:



Source: Padavic & Reskin,
Feminist Frontiers, 6e, 2004: 217.

EXHIBIT 2 INTERNAL LABOR MARKET FOR GROCERY STORE CHAIN
Note: Arrows indicate transfer or promotion paths.



S72) Glass Escalator: the more women in a field, the better a _____ chances are of becoming a manager there.

Manager Promotion Figures after 12 years in a Female-dominated Job:

- White Men: _____%
- Black Men: _____ %
- White Women: 15%
- Black Women: 7%
- Source: Padavic & Reskin, Feminist Frontiers , 6e, 2004: 217.

S73) Median Income by Sex & Years of Schooling (1991):

Schooling	Men	Women:	% of Male \$
Grad School	\$49,304	\$33,750	(68)
College Grad	39, 238	28,017	(71)
1-3 yrs. College	31,734	22,227	(70)
HS Grad	26,653	18,319	(69)
9-12 yrs.	20,902	14,429	(69)
8 years or <	17,394	12,251	(70)

Average in 1991: (71% of male \$)

Average in 1999: (_____% of male \$)

S74) The Primary Labor Market: Primary jobs tend to be:

- _____ stable & recession proof,
- _____ paying,
- Offer better conditions, fringe benefits, promotion opportunities; & more due process in administration matters;
- Comprised of mostly white _____.

S75) The Secondary Labor Market: Secondary Jobs tend to have:

- _____ wages, few-to-no benefits, poor working conditions & arbitrary management;
- _____ stable (i.e., likely to lead to unemployment);
- mostly _____ & people of color.
- Fact: the more female and minority-dominated a job becomes, the _____ the wages become.

S76) Median Family Income by House-Hold Type in 2000

Source: *Thinking
About Women*
2004:136



S77) U.S. Poverty Rates by Family Type & Presence of Workers (2002):

Family Type:	% in Poverty
Married Families:	6.1
All families:	10.4
Male-Headed Families:	13.0
Female-Headed Families:	
Female-Headed Families with 1 or more workers:	

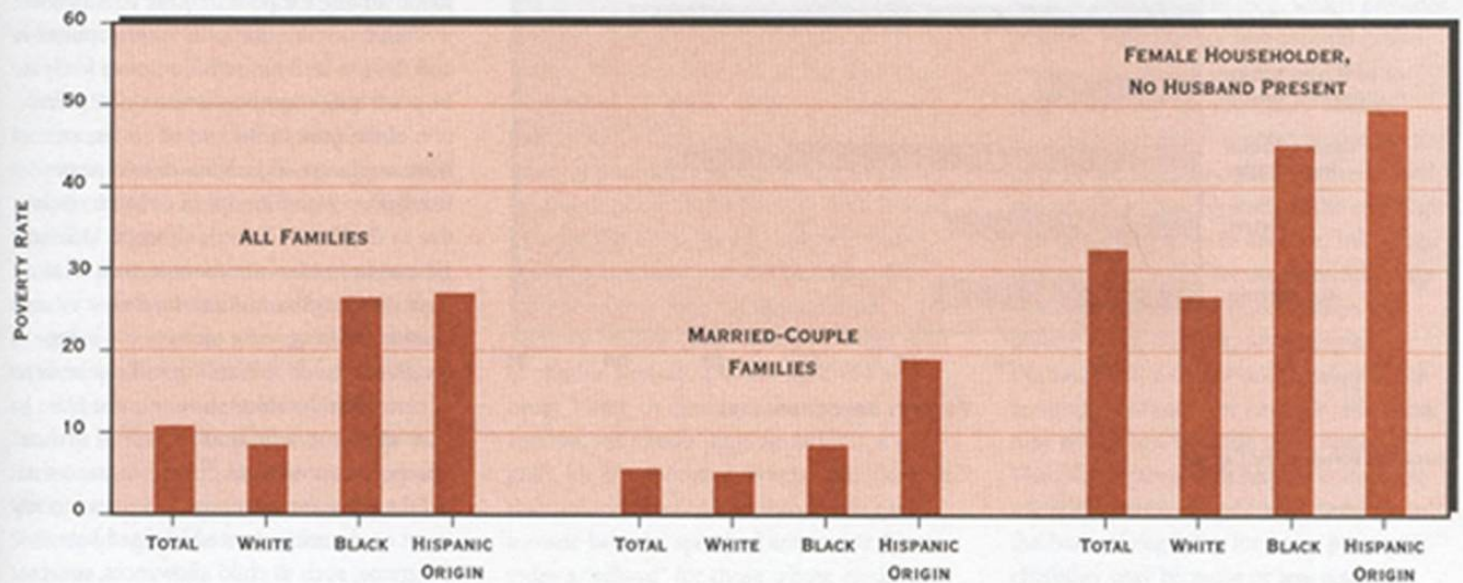
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 @ www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p60-222.pdf.

Would most single mom's be lifted out of poverty if they "just went to work", as many conservatives suggest?

S78a: US Poverty Rate by Race & Family Structure (1995) :

FIGURE 6.18

POVERTY RATE FOR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE AND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1995



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

(S78b) The 1996 Welfare Reform Act

- was called the “Personal Responsibility & Work Reconciliation Act”.
- What kind of bias does this name harbor towards mothers who live in poverty?

s79: Percentage of People Living in Poverty in Various Nations of the Industrialized World (1990-2000)*

Nation	% in Poverty	Nation	% in Poverty
Luxembourg	3.9	Switzerland	9.3
Finland	5.4	Spain	10.1
Sweden	6.6	Austria	10.6
Norway	6.9	Japan	11.8
Germany	7.5	Ireland	12.3
Belgium	8.0	United Kingdom	12.5
France	8.0	Canada	12.8
Netherlands	8.1	Australia	14.3
Denmark	9.2	United States	

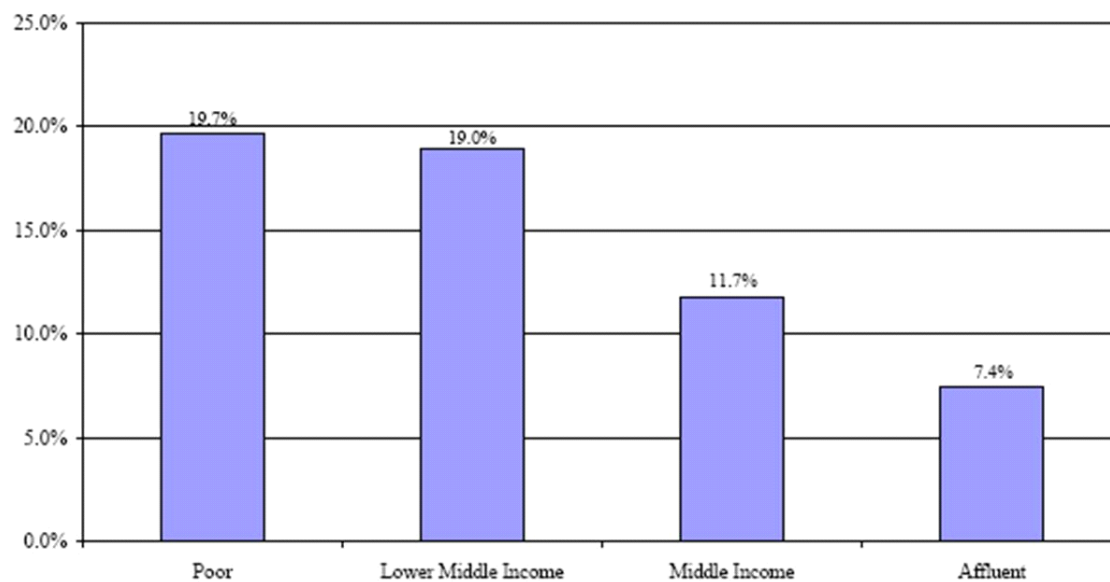
*Poverty = having less than 50% of the median disposable household income.

Source: http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_4.xls

S80) The Costs of US Child Care

Chart 28: Average Percent of Family Income Spent on Child Care, by Income-to-Needs Status (1998)*

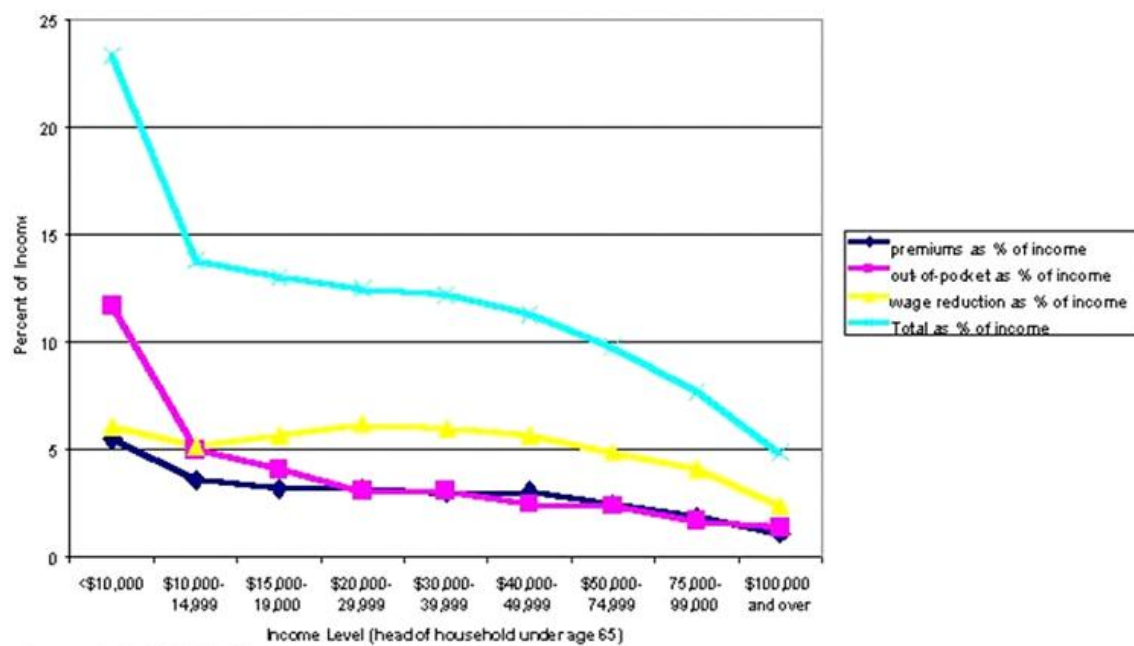
Sawhill/Thomas
Brookings (2001)



*Among families estimated to have paid for child care. For the purposes of this table, Income-to-Needs status is assigned before family income is adjusted for child care expenses, but after adjustments have been made for tax liability, EITC receipt, and Food Stamp benefits.

S81)

Annual Health Care Spending as Percent of Income, 2000



Source: Lawin 2000, Table 5

Source: <http://www.consumer.org/health/divide/divide4.htm>

Unit 8 Slides: Women & the Family Sociology of Women/ Swiencicki

S83) Lesson Objectives:

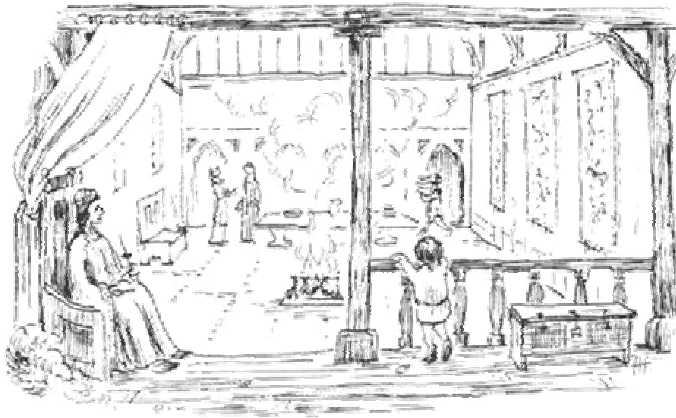
- What stages has the American Family Gone Through?
- How are families “socially constructed” rather than natural entities?
- How is the term “the family” an ideological concept;
- What types of households and families exist in the US?
- What kinds of social problems are created for women by families?

(S84) How Changes in Aristocratic & Bourgeois Family Culture from the 1500s-1800s gave Birth to the Modern Nuclear family.

(S85a) The Lack of Privacy of Medieval Homes:

Most Medieval Homes had:

- 1 large, communal, multi-purpose space;
- 1-2 bedrooms for an extended family;
- The family worked, relaxed & slept together.



(S85b) The Privatization of the Family:

- Over 16th-18th centuries, elite homes evolve from _____, open spaces to several closed rooms with _____ functions;
- Aristocratic & bourgeois families become more indulgent & focused on their _____;
- The child's emotional life becomes a _____ of the family, with greater parental-child intimacy;
- Women now were solely relegated to matters of the heart & caring for bodies.



- What new social role will this create for modern western women?

(S86a) Characteristics of the Modern Western Family:

- Emphasis on childrearing & maximization of the child's development;
- Total separation of _____ & _____ assumed;
- Family idealized as a _____ world (free of state intervention).



S86b) Group Discussion Assignment for “Our Changing Family Life” video

- 1) Form into groups of 4-5 students apiece;
- 2) Generate a list of reasons why the extended family evolved into the nuclear family in the US between 1800-1960.
- 3) Have your group leader report your answers to the class.

S87) How are Families & Households Different?

- “Families” involve blood and/or strong _____;
- “Households” involve the pooling of _____ & the performance of certain tasks;
- Examples of such “tasks”?
- Who shares “Households” in the US?

S88) 2000 US Census Family/Household Definitions:

- Household: everyone living in a housing unit (1 or +);
- Householder: the legal owner/renter of the residence;
- Family Household: at least 2 members related by blood, marriage, _____, 1 of whom is the householder;
- Non-family Household: A single individual or a householder who shares the housing unit with non-relatives only; the householder's non-relatives may be related to each other.
- Family Households: composed of married couples or a man or woman living with _____ (no children);
- Own Children: sons & daughters by birth, marriage or adoption that are never married & under 18.

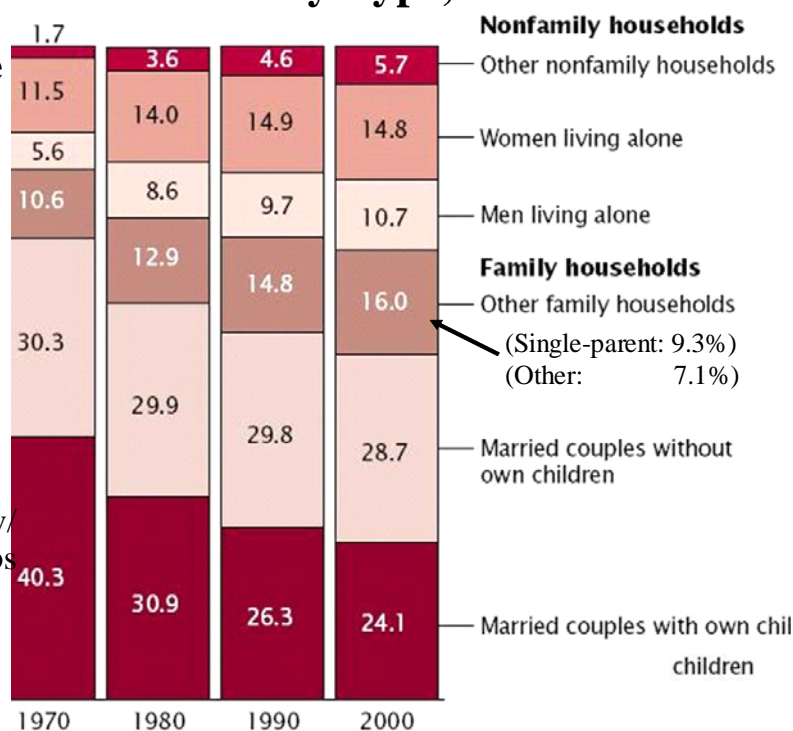
Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p20-537.pdf>

S89) US Households by Type, 1970-2000

- What type of family was most prevalent in 1970?

- In 2000?

www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p20-537.pdf

**S89b) % of each Type of Family:**

Families = _____% of US Households.

Non-Nuclear Families= _____% of Families.

Nuclear Families= _____% of Families.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p20-537.pdf>

S90)

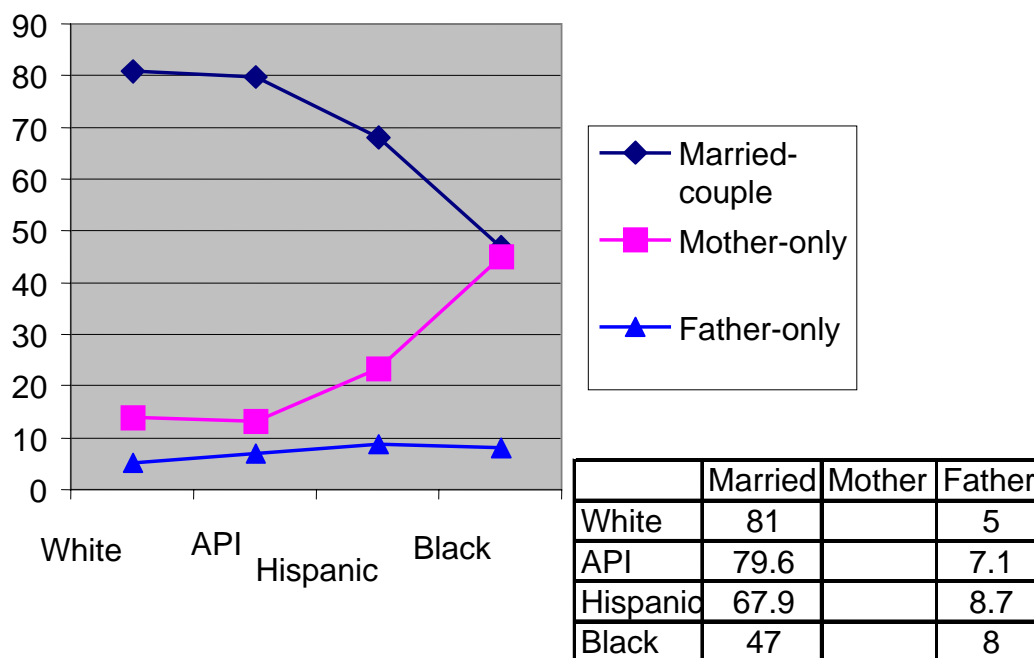
Divorce Rate in Major Industrialized Nations

Source:

MS Encarta 2003

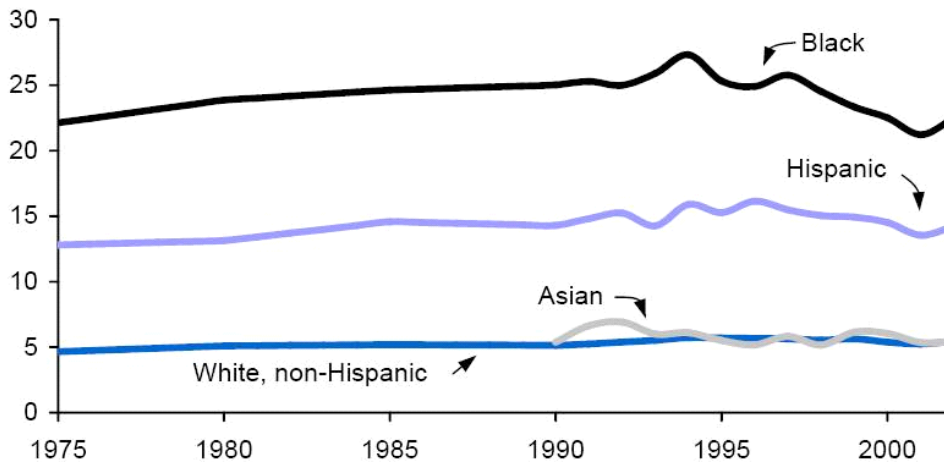
Country	Marriage rate	Divorce rate
So. Africa	3.5	0.85
Spain	5.1	0.99
Israel	6.6	1.74
Portugal	6.4	1.79
France	5.2	1.98
Japan	6.3	1.98
Norway	5.6	2.04
Netherlands	5.6	2.12
Austria	4.8	2.29
Germany	5.2	2.37
Sweden	4.5	2.42
So. Korea	7.7	2.52
Denmark	6.7	2.54
Belgium	4.3	2.58
Australia	5.9	2.61
Finland	5.1	2.72
Switzerland	4.9	2.91
UK	5.1	4.19
USA		
Source: MS Encarta 2003		

S91a) % of each Family Type, by Race, in 2000

Source: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002*

S91) Female-Headed Households With Children, by Race/Ethnicity, 1970–2002

Female-headed households with children as a percent of all households



Source: AmeriStat, analysis of data from the Current Population Survey (March Supplement), various years.

<http://www.prb.org/pdf/DiversityPovertyCharacterizeFemaleHeadedHouseholds.pdf>

S92) Why Are So Many Black Families Headed by Women?

- Gutman (1976): _____% of all black families in NYC in 1925 were headed by both parents;
- Genovese (1972): Slavers generally promoted stable slave families to prevent _____ (slaves usually sold if owner was in debt).
- Can the absence of many black fathers from the home be attributed to slavery itself?
- What factors do explain the high incidences of female-headed black families?

S93) Segara's 4 Types of Mexicana & Chicana Working Moms:

- Involuntary Non-Employed: _____ to work but are either unemployed or pressured to stay home by husbands;
- Voluntary Non-Employed: _____ to staying home FT to care for pre-schoolers or elementary school children;

- Ambivalent Employed: employment interferes with motherhood – they feel “_____” about working outside the home;
- Nonambivalent Employed: see motherhood & working as _____, regardless of children’s ages.

S94a) 1st Stage: Family-Based Economy (1600s-1700s):

- Household is basic economic unit so everyone contributes economically (i.e., family farms, plantations, haciendas, etc.);
- Male & female work is interdependent so little distinction in economic vs. domestic labor;

S94b) “Separate Spheres” Society:

- “Cult of Domesticity” emerges which views the Ideal woman as a full _____ who creates a sanctuary from the evils of capitalism;
- Men better suited for labor market, women for _____ matters;
- Women expected to be pious, pure, & maternal.
- Children now leading family figure, not elders.

S94c) 2nd Stage: Family-Wage Economy/“Dual Spheres” Society (1800s-1940s) :

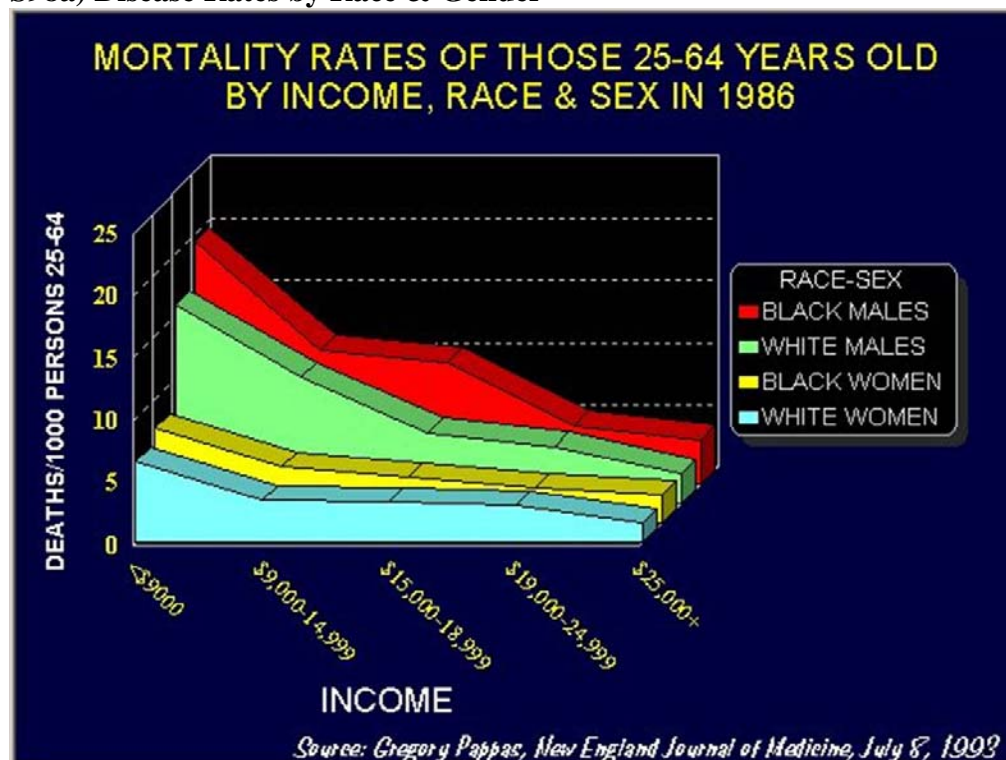
- Economic production moves to factory & offices so wages are earned _____;
- Household becomes totally dependent on wages;
- Women who stay at home become dependent on other’s wages;
- Men become seen as “producers”, women as “consumers”;
- Causes females to be _____ since assumedly they rely on husband’s or father’s “family wage”.

Unit 9 Slides Women & Health (Swiencicki/ Soc. Of Women).

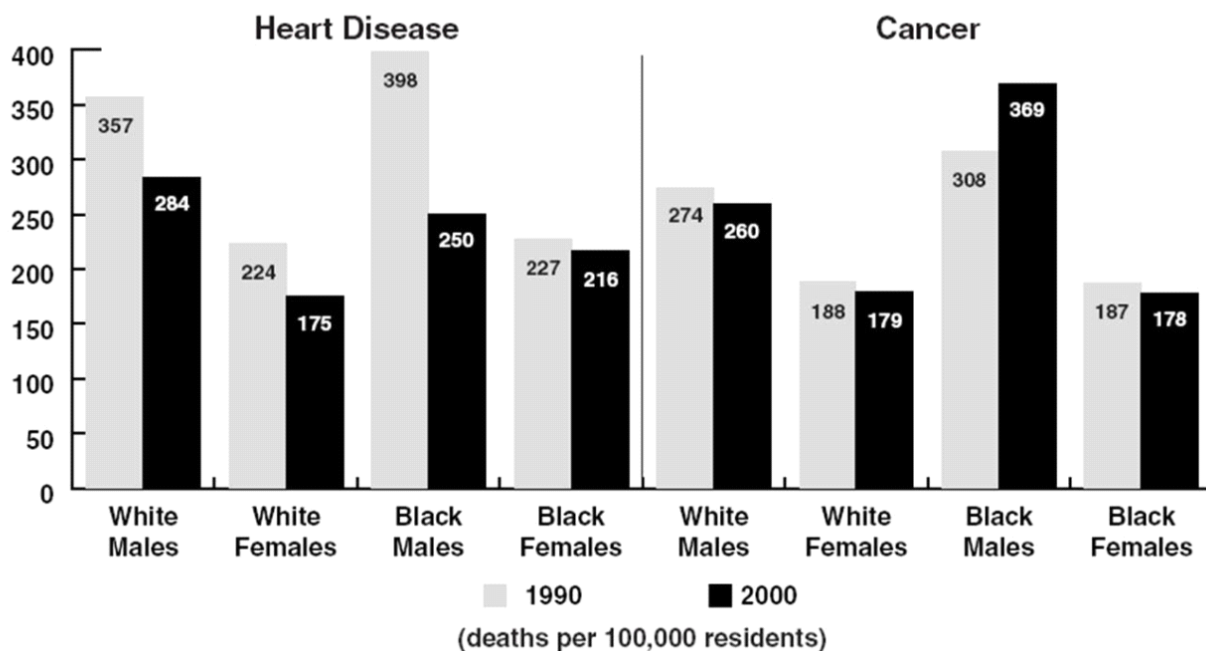
S97) Lesson Objectives:

- How does gender shape the politics and nature of health care in the US?
- How have women’s reproductive capacities been controlled in the past, and to what effect?
- How do sexist work rules hurt men’s health?
- What role does race, class & heterosexism play in people’s health?

S98a) Disease Rates by Race & Gender

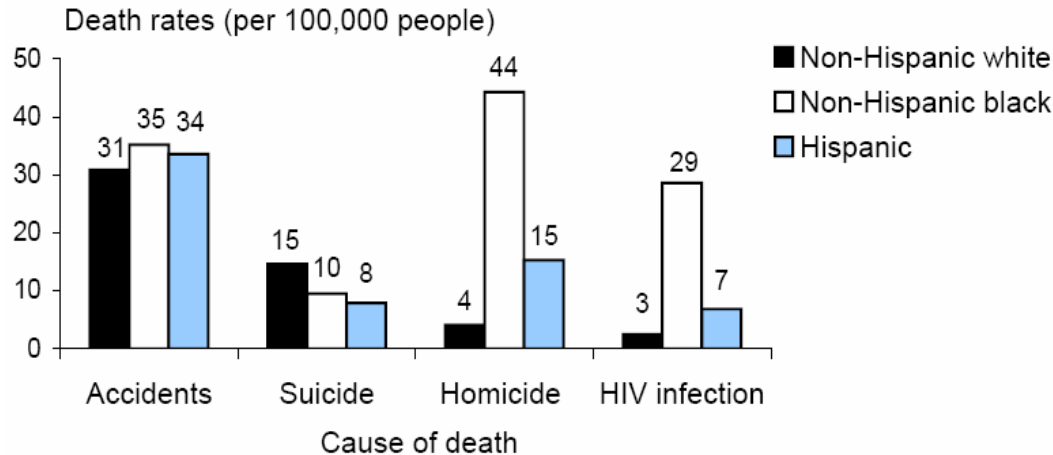


S98b) Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Cancer Death Rates by Race and Gender in Massachusetts (1990 and 2000)



Source: *Advance Data Deaths 2002*, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

S98c) **Selected Causes of Death Among People Ages 25 to 34, by Race/Ethnicity, 2000**



Source: R. Anderson, *National Vital Statistics Reports* 50, no. 16 (2002): Table 1.

S99) Eating Disorders: The What, Who & Why.

- What kinds of eating disorders exist?
- Who suffers from each of these? &
- What factors cause each of these disorders?

S100) Anorexia Nervosa: Having delusional ideas about one's weight & body image that cause one to starve one's self.

- Primarily affects young, _____;
- 25% are _____;
- Triggered by _____, teasing, stress, criticism of the body at home, &/or by biological factors.
- Often overlaps with depression & anxiety.

(Source: <http://www.4woman.gov/faq/easyread/anorexia-etr.htm>; Healthy Weight Journal 1999:13:4; Int J Eat Disord 1999;25:1-10)

S101) Bulimia Nervosa: bingeing on huge amounts of food & then purging yourself by vomiting, laxatives or extreme fasting.

- Primarily affects young, _____;
- 50% are _____;
- Triggered by _____, teasing, stress, criticism of the body at home, and/or by biological factors.
- Often overlaps with depression, anxiety & feelings of helplessness & low self esteem.

(Source: <http://www.4woman.gov/faq/easyread/bulnervosa-etr.htm>; Healthy Weight Journal 1999:13:4; International Journal of Eating Disorders 1999;25:1-10)

S102) Binge-Eating Disorder: eating as much as you can (without _____ afterwards) as a form of emotional escapism;

- 2% of all adults, but ____% of all adolescent & young adult women.
- _____x higher in women than men.
- Blacks & Whites are equally affected.
- 50% report a history of depression.
- Most are obese.

(source: <http://www.4woman.gov/faq/bingeeating.htm>)

S103) Eugenics as the Logical Outgrowth of late 19th Century White Supremacy:

- Foreigners seen as “dark swarms” and a “blood disease”;
- worries raised that “if the master race of this continent is subordinated or overrun with the communistic and revolutionary races, it will be in grave danger” (Public Opinion Magazine 1886).

Roe v. Wade’s Balancing of Rights (1972):

State recognized 3 groups as having rights:

- Individuals;
- State’s right to protect maternal health;
- State’s right to protect developing life.

Solution:

- 1) 1st trimester- totally up to woman;
- 2) 2nd trimester- up to woman, but requires reasonable standards;
- 3) Only to preserve life or health of mother.

Unit 10: Women & Religion Slides Swiencicki

S104) Lesson Objectives:

- How has religion worked to control women?
- How did religion help lay the grounds for US feminism?
- What has women’s relationship to religion been?
- What has women’s status in religion been?
- How has religion been a force for social activism and change?

S105) Religion: the socially shared and organized ways of thinking, feeling, and acting that concern ultimate meanings about the existence of the supernatural or “beyond”.

Source: Stark & Bainbridge (1987), A Theory of Religion)

(S106) Biblical Rules for Dressing: “The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a _____, neither shall a _____ put on a woman's garment: for all that do so are abominations unto the LORD thy God.”
Deuteronomy 22:5

S108) Religious Disseminations of Male Supremacy

- Old Testament Rule (Leviticus 27:34): A male between 20 and 60 years shall be valued at _____ silver shekels ... If it is a female, she shall be valued at _____ shekels.
- St. Paul in I Timothy 2:12-15: "I am not giving permission for a woman to _____ a man what to do... A woman ought not to _____, because Adam was formed first and Eve afterwards, and it was not Adam who was led astray but the woman who was led astray and fell into sin. Nevertheless, she will be saved by child rearing."
- Islam's Koran: "Men are superior to women on account of qualities in which _____ has given them preeminence."

S109) The 2nd Great Awakening: An early 19th-century social movement to promote a revivalist & egalitarian spirit in religion;

- created lay missionaries to tend to urban _____, frontier residents, & America's social ills;
- a softer, more _____ version of Christianity exalting meekness, love forgiveness & humility emerges;

How does this movement and dual spheres society transform many women into religious activists?

S110) The Evangelical Christian Movement: A term used to describe those who:

- Claim to be "_____ " Christians through a religious conversion;
- Accept Jesus as their personal savior;
- Feel an urgent need to spread the faith;

What are their attitudes towards women's rights?

S111) Demographics of "Born again" Christians:

- _____ % are white;
- _____ % are female;
- Generally less educated, older & more rural than the average population (53% never been to college).

Race & Evangelical Status:

- Whites: 16%;
- Non-Whites: ____%.

Unit 11: Power, Politics & Women

S114a) Lesson Objectives:

- What is power?
- How have feminists re-visioned power?
- What role have women played in the State and the Military?
- What is the history and practice of the U.S. women's movement?
- Who are some of the major liberal & radical feminist organizations, and what kind of political work do they do?

S114b) Power: “the ability to _____ others via persuasion, charm, law, coercion, or political activism.”

How was power generally exercised over women during classic patriarchy?

How is power over women generally exercised in our society?

S115) Political Terms

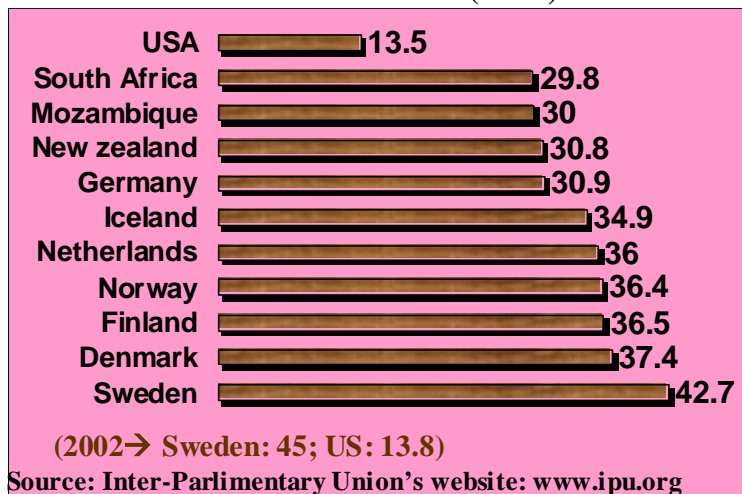
“Authority”: power that is structured into specific social _____ and is perceived as legitimate;

The “State”: the organized system of power & authority in society (not the 50 federal units of the US).
Who has “authority” in the US?

S116) Percentage of US Women in High Political Office, 1990 vs. 2001

<i>Office Type:</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2001</i>
US Senate:	2	
US House:	6	
Governors:	6	10
State Legislators:	17	22

**S117) Percentage of Female Legislators
in Selected Nations (2001)**



S118) Four Reasons for the Low Percentage of Women in the US Congress

- 1) Prejudice: What % of Americans still think men are better suited for politics than are women?
- 2) Incumbents carry a big advantage: Why does it help so much to be an incumbent?
- 3) Women have less access to social & political networks? Why?
- 4) The 2nd Shift/one-sided family obligations. What do I mean here?

S119) see S117

S120) Maternity Leave Levels by Selected Country:

Weeks of Maternity Leave at 100% of Pay:		Weeks Off : Pay:	
France	26	South Africa	12 45%
Vietnam	24	United States	
Russia	20	New Zealand	14 0%
Chile/Cuba/Belarus		Japan	14 60%
Norway/Ukraine 18		Canada	18 55%
Norway/Ukraine 18		Italy	20 80%
Brazil	17	Australia	52 0%
Poland	16.5	Sweden	52 90%
Netherlands/Spain 16			

Boldface Nations: More than 33% of the legislators are female.

Source: International Labor Organization, 1997 Report (as found in *Sociology the Core*, 2003: 260)

S121: Percentage of People Living in Poverty in Various Nations of the Industrialized World (1990-2000)*

Nation	% in Poverty	Nation	% in Poverty
Luxembourg	3.9	Switzerland	9.3
Finland	5.4	Spain	10.1
Sweden	6.6	Austria	10.6
Norway	6.9	Japan	11.8
Germany	7.5	Ireland	12.3
Belgium	8.0	United Kingdom	12.5
France	8.0	Canada	12.8
Netherlands	8.1	Australia	14.3
Denmark	9.2	United States	

*Poverty = < 50% of median disposable household income.

Boldface nations: > 30% national government are women.

Source: http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/excel/hdr03_table_4.xls

S122) Women's Membership in the Military:

1973: 1.6% of all Military;

2001: _____% of all Military;

_____% of all Military 4-Star Generals

123) Social Movements:

- Groups acting together to promote or resist _____ in society due to perceived injustices or a desire to redress such injustices.
- They involve sustained activities of _____, often including a network of organizations with a shared sense of belonging to a movement.

S124) Political Origins of Feminism

1830: Charlotte Forten (African American abolitionist) founds "Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society";

1837: Forten & fellow abolitionists the Grimke Sisters attend the first "Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women", where full US enfranchisement is tied to _____.

How did the Abolition Movement give birth to feminism?

S125) From Abolitionism to Feminism:

“Abolitionism provided [American women] with a way to escape clerical authority, an egalitarian ideology, and a theory of social change, all of which permitted the leaders to transform the insights into the oppression of women ... into the beginnings of the women’s rights movement.”

Ellen Dubois, *Feminism and Suffrage*, 1978:32.

S126) Factors Promoting 2nd Wave of Feminism

- Encouragement of _____ college educations;
- widespread use of _____ & drop in average number of children per family;
- lightening of housework due to electrical appliances;
- boredom of being isolated in the _____ all day with no one but the kids.

How did each of these drive middle-class white housewives out of their homes?

S127) Aim & Projects of “Women’s Rights” Branch:

Aim: to extend full _____ to women via legal reform & anti-discrimination policies.

Projects/Campaigns:

- ERA (“Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the US or any state on the basis of sex”);
- Creation of gender-blind institutions;
- Attracts mostly _____ women;
- More bureaucratic & hierarchical in leadership than “women’s lib” branch.
- Why have some feminists criticized this approach?

S128) Aim & Traits of the “Women’s Liberation” Branch:

Aim: Legal & Political changes are _____ to liberate women → the basic social & economic institutions need to be _____ to liberate women (i.e., family, religion, government, economy, sexuality, education, etc.);

Branch Traits:

- _____ activists than most liberal feminists;
- less _____ procedures & networks than liberal feminism;
- usually emerges out of New Left;
- very critical of the sexism of the New Left;

S128) “Feminist Backlash” & “Post-feminism”:

- Postfeminism: the belief that feminism is no longer needed since today’s women are _____.
- “Feminist backlash”: the media and the religious right’s stereotyping of feminists as bra-burning, man-hating lesbians & politically-correct extremists.
- Which groups & individuals have been behind these attacks on feminism?

(S129) List of Feminist Organizations:

Liberal Feminism/ “Women’s Rights” Approach:

- 1) _____;
- 2) National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL);
- 3) National Women’s Political Caucus;

Radical or Socialist Feminism/ Women’s Liberation” Approach:

- 4) Radical Women;
- 5) _____;
- 6) WITCH (Women’s International Terrorist conspiracy from Hell);
- 7) The Feminists;
- 8) Cell 16.
- 9) BUST (a postmodern magazine for feminist punk rockers)